

Universal Algebras of Hurwitz Numbers

A.Mironov¹, A.Morozov² and S.Natanzon³

ABSTRACT

Infinite-dimensional universal Cardy-Frobenius algebra is constructed, which unifies all particular algebras of closed and open Hurwitz numbers and is closely related to the algebra of differential operators, familiar from the theory of Generalized Kontsevich Model.

1. Introduction. Classical Hurwitz numbers of complex algebraic curves generate a commutative Frobenius algebra A_m , which is naturally isomorphic to the center of the group algebra of symmetric group S_m [1, 2]. A natural extension is provided by Hurwitz numbers of seamed surfaces or foams [3, 4]. These numbers determine a non-commutative Frobenius algebra B_m and a homomorphism $\phi_m : A_m \rightarrow B_m$. This set of data forms a Cardy-Frobenius algebra, which describes Klein topological field theories [5, 6]. In the present paper the infinite-dimensional algebras A, B are described which unify all the Hurwitz numbers algebras. The construction is based on representation of the group S_∞ in the algebra \mathcal{M} of formal differential operators, made from the matrix elements or directly from $gl(\infty)$ generators, which has its own value. \mathcal{M} is actually the regular representation of the universal enveloping algebra of $gl(\infty)$ and our B is a subset in \mathcal{M} , obtained by taking a kind of operator "traces". The homomorphism $\phi : A \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ coincides with the representation of "cut-and-join" operators constructed in [2], which naturally appear in the theory of Kontsevich integrals [7]-[12] and form an associative algebra, isomorphic to the algebra of S_∞ characters introduced in [2]. The simplest operators from B (in a different form) appeared in [13]. It would be also interesting to find a place for the algebras from [14] in this context.

2. Operators. Let \mathbb{N} denote the set of natural numbers (positive integers). Let D_{ab} with $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$ be $gl(\infty)$ generators. They satisfy the commutation relation $[D_{ab}, D_{cd}] = \delta_{bc}D_{ad} - \delta_{ad}D_{cb}$ and can be conveniently represented in the regular representation by the differential operators $D_{ab} = \sum_{e=1}^N X_{ae} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_{be}}$, and we denote $\tilde{\mathbb{N}} = \{1 \dots N\} \subset \mathbb{N}$. Introduce "balanced" operators

$$\mathcal{V}_{a_1 \dots a_m | b_1 \dots b_m} = :D_{a_1 b_1} \dots D_{a_m b_m} : = \sum_{(e_1 \dots e_m) \in \tilde{\mathbb{N}}^m} X_{a_1 e_1} \dots X_{a_m e_m} \frac{\partial}{\partial X_{b_1 e_1}} \dots \frac{\partial}{\partial X_{b_m e_m}}$$

which form a basis in the universal enveloping algebra $Ugl(\infty)$. The second part of the formula is the explicit definition of the normal ordering in the first part. "Balanced" means that the number of X 's is the same as the number of "momenta" $\partial/\partial X$. The algebra \mathcal{M} consists of linear combinations of such balanced operators. The algebras A and B are formed by summation over free indices a_1, \dots, b_m in two different ways.

3. Algebra A. The group S_∞ is formed by the permutations in \mathbb{N} , involving only the finite sets of numbers. Define a representation $\phi : S_\infty \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$, mapping $\sigma \in S_m$ into the sum

$$W[\Delta_\sigma] = \sum_{(a_1 \dots a_m) \in \tilde{\mathbb{N}}^m} \mathcal{V}_{a_1 \dots a_m | a_{\sigma(1)} \dots a_{\sigma(m)}}$$

¹P.N.Lebedev Physical Institute and ITEP; mironov@itep.ru

²ITEP; morozov@itep.ru

³Moscow State University, ITEP and Moscow Independent University; natanzons@mail.ru

This operator depends only on the conjugation class of σ (Young diagram Δ_σ) and it is the cut-and-join operator constructed in [2]. These operators form an associative commutative algebra $A \subset \mathcal{M}$.

4. Two-fold graphs and algebra B . A graph (V_a, E, V_b) is called *two-fold*, if its vertices are divided into two sets V_a and V_b , and all edges from E have one end in V_a and another in V_b . A homeomorphism of graphs $\varphi : (V_a, E, V_b) \rightarrow (V'_a, E', V'_b)$ is called isomorphism if $\varphi(V_a) = (V'_a)$ and $\varphi(V_b) = (V'_b)$. Denote through $[(V_a, E, V_b)]$ the isomorphism class of (V_a, E, V_b) .

Let $\Gamma = [(V_a, E, V_b)]$. Associate with every edge $E_i \in E$ a pair of numbers (a_i, b_i) so that $a_i = a_j$, iff E_i and E_j have a common vertex in V_a , while $b_i = b_j$ iff E_i and E_j have a common vertex in V_b . We call the corresponding operator $\mathcal{V}_{a_1 \dots a_m | b_1 \dots b_m}$ with $m = \#(E)$ compatible with Γ . Then, as a straightforward generalization of the above definition of $W[\sigma]$, denote through $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma) \subset \mathcal{M}$ a sum over $\{a_1, \dots, b_m\}$ of all operators, compatible with Γ , with certain normalization factor $c(\Gamma|N)$. Denote through B the associative but non-commutative algebra formed by all the operators $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$.

Let \mathcal{B}_m be the set of isomorphism classes of the two-fold graphs with m edges. The associated vector space B_m has a natural structure of Frobenius algebra, see s.2.3 of [4]. The product of classes $\Gamma^1 = [(V_a^1, E^1, V_b^1)]$ and $\Gamma^2 = [(V_a^2, E^2, V_b^2)]$ is a linear combination of classes Γ , consisting of graphs of the form (V_a^1, E, V_b^2) obtained by identification of vertices of the same valence from V_b^1 and V_a^2 and gluing together the attached edges from E^1 and E^2 . The structure constants in $\Gamma^1 \Gamma^2 = \sum_{\Gamma} C_{\Gamma^1 \Gamma^2}^{\Gamma} \Gamma$ take graphs automorphisms into account. As generalization of a similar statement [2] for A we have:

Theorem. *The structure constants of the algebra B , $\mathcal{V}(\Gamma^1) \mathcal{V}(\Gamma^2) = \sum_{\Gamma \in \mathcal{B}} C_{\mathcal{V}(\Gamma^1) \mathcal{V}(\Gamma^2)}^{\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)} \mathcal{V}(\Gamma)$, contain the structure constants of all B_m in the following sense: $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} C_{\mathcal{V}(\Gamma^1) \mathcal{V}(\Gamma^2)}^{\mathcal{V}(\Gamma)} = C_{\Gamma^1 \Gamma^2}^{\Gamma}$, provided $|\Gamma^1| = |\Gamma^2| = |\Gamma| = m$. The structure constants of A are independent of N .*

5. Acknowledgment. Our work is partly supported by Russian Federal Nuclear Energy Agency, by RFBR grants 07-02-00878 (A.Mir.), 07-02-00645 (A.Mor.), 07-01-00593 (S.N.), by joint grants 09-02-90493-Ukr, 09-02-93105-CNRS, 09-01-92440-CE, 09-02-91005-ANF and by Russian President's Grants of Support for the Scientific Schools NSH-3035.2008.2 (A.M.'s) and NSH-709.2008.1 (S.N.)

REFERENCES

- [1] R.Dijkgraaf, *Mirror symmetry and elliptic curves*, *The moduli spaces of curves*, Prog.in Math., **129** (1995) 149-163
- [2] A.Mironov, A.Morozov and S.Natanzon, *Complete set of cut-and-join operators in Hurwitz-Kontsevich theory*, arXiv:0904.4227
- [3] A.Alexeevski and S.Natanzon, *Algebra of Hurwitz numbers for seamed surfaces*, Russian Math.Surveys **61** [4] (2006) 767-769
- [4] A.Alexeevski and S.Natanzon, *Algebra of two-fold graphs and Hurwitz numbers for seamed surfaces*, 72 [4] (2008) 3-24
- [5] A.Alexeevski and S.Natanzon, *Noncommutative two-dimensional topological field theories and Hurwitz numbers for real algebraic curves*, Selecta Math., New ser., **12** [3] (2006) 307-377, math.GT/0202164
- [6] A.Alexeevski and S.Natanzon, *Hurwitz numbers for regular coverings of surfaces by seamed surfaces and Cardy-Frobenius algebras of finite groups*, Amer.Math.Soc.Transl. **224** [2] (2008) 1-25
- [7] M.Kontsevich, *Intersection theory on the moduli space of curves and the Airy function*, Comm.Math.Phys. **147** (1992) 1-23
- [8] S.Kharchev, A.Marshakov, A.Mironov, A.Morozov and A.Zabrodin, *Towards unified theory of 2d gravity*, Nucl. Phys. **B380** (1992) 181-240, hep-th/9201013
- [9] A.Morozov, *Integrability and Matrix Models*, Phys.Usp. **37** (1994) 1-55, hep-th/9303139; *Matrix Models as Integrable Systems*, hep-th/9502091
- [10] A.Mironov, *2d gravity and matrix models. I. 2d gravity*, Int.J.Mod.Phys. **A9** (1994) 4355, hep-th/9312212
- [11] A.Alexandrov, A.Mironov, A.Morozov and P.Putrov, *Partition Functions of Matrix Models as the First Special Functions of String Theory. II. Kontsevich Model*, arXiv:0811.2825
- [12] A.Morozov and Sh.Shakirov, *Generation of Matrix Models by W-operators*, JHEP 0904:064, 2009, arXiv:0902.2627
- [13] S.Natanzon, *Disk single Hurwitz numbers*, to appear in Funk. An. and Apl., arXiv:0804.0242
- [14] S.Loktev and S.Natanzon, *Generalized Topological Field Theories from Group Representations*, arXiv:0910.3813